

Case Study Country 1

Country background

A landlocked country in Central Africa (see map). The country achieved independence in 1960 followed by three decades of civil war and incursions by neighbouring states, primarily NORTHLAND. Peace brought the drafting of a democratic constitution and flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in the Northern Zone (NZ) and has continued between intermittent truces. In June 2005, The President held a referendum successfully removing constitutional term limits and won another controversial election in 2006. Sporadic rebel campaigns continued throughout 2006 and 2007. The capital experienced a significant insurrection in early 2008, but none since then, in part due to the 2010 rapprochement with EASTLAND, which previously used local rebels as proxies. A state of emergency continues in the E1 and E2 regions bordering EASTLAND. In late 2015, the government imposed a state of emergency in the W2 region following multiple attacks by Boko Haram throughout the year; Boko Haram also launched several bombings in the Capital in mid-2015. A state of emergency also exists in the western area of NZ region covering the Volcanic Mountains bordering NWLAND where rival ethnic groups are fighting. The President was reelected in 2016 to his fifth term in an election that was peaceful but flawed. In December 2015, the country completed a two-year rotation on the UN Security Council and in January 2017 the President completed a one-year term as Chairperson of the African Union Assembly.

Geography

The total area of the country is 1.3 million sq km. The highest point is at 3,445 m above sea level in the Volcanic mountains. Between about 15° N and the Northern border the climate is arid and above 17° N is mostly arid desert. This region contains a few isolated oases and the Great Depression, the lowest point at 160m above sea level. Climate is hot, dry, dusty with harmattan winds in north; periodic droughts and locust plagues. The central zone between 11° N and 15° N is a varied semi-arid zone with the lake and rivers in the west and becoming increasingly dry towards the east. Drought has severely affecting the whole zone with the northern and eastern margins changing becoming increasingly arid with fringe areas turning to desert. South of 11° N the climate is tropical savannah. The Lake is shared with three neighbouring states (NWLAND, WLAND & SWLAND). The Lake's is the country's single largest body of water about 1,350 km² in area, is very shallow (max 10.5m) and has a surface elevation of 280m above sea level. It is dependent on inflow from three rivers and seasonal rainfall. There is no river outflow. Water loss is due to evaporation and extraction for water supply and agricultural irrigation. Protracted drought and excessive extraction has reduced the overall size to about 10% of its size in 1983. Fish stocks in the lake have been affected by over-fishing and pollution. The extensive areas of marshland are a valuable wetland wildlife refuge that is shrinking as a result of the severe drought which is also affecting agriculture and increasing the demand for irrigation. The country's major environmental issues are desertification, inadequate supplies of potable water; improper waste disposal in rural areas and poor farming practices contributing to soil and water pollution.

Land use	Agricultural land: 39.6% (3.9% arable - 300 sq km irrigated - 35.7% permanent pasture). Forest: 9.1% and all other (mostly desert, rock, scrub or marginal): 51.3%.
Principle natural resources	petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish, gold, sand and gravel, limestone, salt
Carbon dioxide emissions	342,200 Mt (metric tons). 190th in world and equivalent to 22Kg per head of population. USA emits 15,860 Kg per person, China 8,331 Kg per person and India 1,756 Kg per person.

The last remnant of the "Green Sahara" that existed during the African Humid Period (roughly 11,000 to 5,000 years ago) is in the northern part of the country where a series of 18 interconnected freshwater, saline, and hypersaline lakes are now protected as a World Heritage site.

Demographics

The present population is 15,833,116 and will continue to grow rapidly because of the country's very high fertility rate and large youth cohort – more than 65% of the populace is under the age of 25. The country has the world's third highest maternal mortality rate. Among the primary risk factors are poverty, anaemia, rural habitation, high fertility, poor education, and a lack of access to family planning and obstetric care. Impoverished, uneducated adolescents living in rural areas are most affected. 40% of Chad's population lives below the poverty line. Only about a quarter of women are literate, fewer than 5% use contraceptives and more than 40% undergo FGM. To improve women's reproductive health and reduce fertility, the country will need to increase women's educational attainment, job participation, and knowledge of and access to family planning.

Population distribution

The population is unevenly distributed due to contrasts in climate and physical geography; the highest density is found in the southwest, particularly around the Lake and points south; the dry Saharan zone (NZ) to the north is the least densely populated:

Population by Region and District									
Capital	North (NZ)	West		South		Central		East	
1,372,500	1,432,768	W1	710,891	S1	1,032,597	C1	1,244,452	E1	404,879
		W2	1,010,627	S2	685,783	C2	918,039	E2	750,124
		W3	838,005	S3	847,420			E3	1,202,081
				S4	607,318				
				S5	429,987				
				S6	613,595				
				S7	453,527				
				S8	1,137,740				
1,372,500	1,432,768		2,559,523		5,807,967		2,162,491		2,357,084

Age distribution

Age band (years)	% of total population	male	female
0-14	48.1%	3,856,001	3,763,622
15-24	19.3%	1,532,687	1,518,940
25-54	26.9%	2,044,795	2,222,751
55-64	3.3%	228,930	286,379
65+	2.4%	164,257	214,754
Totals		7,826,670	8,006,446

Languages

French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects

Ethnic Diversity

Sara (Ngambaye/Sara/Madjingaye/Mbaye)	31%
Kanembu/Bornu/Buduma	10%
Arab	10%
Wadai/Maba/Masalit/Mimi	7%
Gorane	6%
14 other local ethnicities (each less than 5%)	30%
Other (including foreigners & unspecified)	6%

Religious diversity

Muslim	52.1%
Christian	44.1%
None	2.8%,
Unspecified	0.7%
Animist	0.3%

Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

More than 330,000 refugees escaping worsening violence in the Southern region of EASTLAND are presently in camps in E1 and E2 together with more than more than 90,000 from SOUTHLAND in camps in S1 and E3. Many of these refugees have been in the country since 2013 and most are reluctant to return to their home countries because of continuing instability. Limited external support means that these refugees strain the country's resources and create tensions in host communities. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) presently number about 170,000. Past fighting between government forces and opposition groups and inter-communal violence have left nearly 60,000 displaced in the eastern part of the country (mostly in E2 and E3) where they exacerbate the problems due to the presence of so many other refugees. A growing cause of Internal displacement is climate induced. In southern NZ, W1, northern C1 and western E1 the long drought has badly affected farming in the more arid area North of 15° with increasing effects advancing into the savannah south of that latitude. At least 80,000 people have been displaced as a result. Drought and excessive extraction of water for irrigation has seriously affected fishing in the lake and farming that was heavily dependent on irrigation in southern W1, W2 and western W3. This has resulted in a further 30,000 IDPs in the last year alone. Most farming IDPs have migrated into the sub-tropical Southwestern corner, increasing competition for land, resources, housing and employment and often raising inter-ethnic tensions as well.

Summary

<i>Status</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Refugees	EASTLAND	330,725
Refugees	SOUTHLAND	94,101
Refugees	WLAND	12,158
IDPs	65% are displaced agriculturalists with 35% fleeing intercommunal violence	170,278

Key indicators

Life expectancy at birth	57.5 years (male 55.7/female 59.3)
Birth rate	43 births/1,000 population
Death rate	10.5 deaths/1,000 population
Population growth rate	3.23%
Total fertility rate	5.9 children born/woman
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.7%
Mother's mean age at first birth	17.9 years
Infant mortality rate (overall)	71.7 deaths/1,000 live births
Infant mortality rate (male)	77.8 deaths/1,000 live births
Infant mortality rate (female)	65.4 deaths/1,000 live births
Maternal mortality rate	1,140 deaths/100,000 live births
Children under 5 years of age underweight	29.4%
Obesity - adult prevalence rate	6.1%
Current Health Expenditure	4.5% of GDP
Education expenditures	2.9% of GDP
Male literacy (age 15 & over)	31.3%
Male schooling (primary to tertiary)	9 years
Female schooling (primary to tertiary)	6 years
Female literacy (age 15 & over)	14%
Population below poverty line	46.7%
urban population	23.3% of total population
rate of urbanization	3.88% annual rate of change
Labour force	5.654 million
Labour force - agriculture	80%
Labour force - industry	20%
Population without electricity	14 million
Electrification - total population	8.8%
Electrification - urban areas	31.4%
Electrification - rural areas	2.2%

Public Health

The public health situation is characterized by insufficient quality and quantity of health workers. The situation has changed little over the past 5 years. There are fewer than 5 physicians per 100,000 population as well as a geographic maldistribution of health workers. Initial and continuing training for health workers is challenged by a lack of qualified teachers and resources. A lack of national research and data on public health is also a challenge.

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk - very high

food or waterborne diseases	bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases	malaria and dengue fever
water contact diseases	schistosomiasis
animal contact diseases	rabies
respiratory diseases	meningococcal meningitis

HIV/AIDS

Adult prevalence rate	1.3%
People living with HIV/AIDS	120,000
Deaths	3,100

Drinking water source

Community	Type or nature of water supply or form of access	
	Improved drinking water <i>use of any of the following sources: piped water into dwelling, yard, or plot; public tap or standpipe; tubewell or borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection.</i>	Unimproved drinking water <i>use of any of the following sources: unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank</i>
Urban	71.8%	28.2%
Rural	44.8%	55.2%
Total	50.8%	49.2%

Sanitation facility access:

Community	Type or nature of sanitation or form of access	
	Improved sanitation <i>use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet.</i>	Unimproved sanitation <i>use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush not piped to a sewer system, septic tank</i>
Urban	31.4%	68.6%
Rural	6.5%	93.5%
Total	12.1%	87.9%

Economy

The landlocked location results in high transportation costs for imported goods and dependence on neighboring countries. Oil and agriculture are mainstays of the economy. Nearly all of the country's fuel is provided by one domestic refinery: unanticipated shutdowns occasionally result in shortages. The services sector contributes less than one-third of GDP and has attracted foreign investment mostly through telecommunications and banking. Economic policy aims to reverse the recession and to repair damage to public finances and exports. The government is implementing an emergency action plan to counterbalance the drop in oil revenue and to diversify the economy. Although high oil prices and strong local harvests supported the economy in the past, low oil prices now stress the fiscal position and have resulted in significant government cutbacks. The country relies on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most of its public and private sector investment, which is made difficult due to its limited infrastructure, lack of trained workers, extensive government bureaucracy, and corruption. The IMF granted a three-year extended credit facility in 2014. Subsequently the country was granted debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in 2015. The Government has reached a deal with Glencore and four other banks to restructure a \$1.45 billion oil-backed loan. The new terms include an extension of maturity to 2030 from 2022, a two-year grace period on principal repayments, and a lower interest rate of Libor plus 2%. Cuts in public spending to meet the terms of the IMF programme have led to strikes and protests in a country where over 40% of the population lives below the poverty line. Multinational partners (African Development Bank, the EU, the World Bank etc) are likely to continue budget support but the country remains at high debt risk, given its dependence on oil revenue and pressure to spend on subsidies and security.

Key indicators

Industrial production growth rate	- 4%	
GDP 2017 (PPP in 2017 US dollars)	28.62 billion US\$	Annual change - 3.1%
GDP 2016 (PPP in 2017 US dollars)	29.55 billion US\$	Annual change - 6.4%
GDP 2015 (PPP in 2017 US dollars)	31.58 billion US\$	Annual change + 1.8%
Budget	1.337 billion US\$	includes revenues, expenditures, and capital expenditures
Taxes and other revenues	13.5% of GDP	
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	- 1.5% of GDP	
Public debt	52.5% of GDP	
Distribution of family income	43.3	Gini index: 0=perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality (USA 45, Zimbabwe 43.2, Israel 42.8)

Economic Sectors

Agriculture:	52.3%	cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, sesame, corn, rice, potatoes, onions, cassava (manioc, tapioca), cattle, sheep, goats, camels
Industry:	14.7%	oil, cotton textiles, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials
Services:	33.1%	

Exports and Imports

Exports	2017	2016
	2.464 billion US\$	2.187 billion US\$
Commodities:	oil, livestock, cotton, sesame, gum arabic, shea butter	
Partners:	US 38.7%, China 16.6%, Netherlands 15.7%, UAE 12.2%, India 6.3%	
Imports	2017	2016
	2.16 billion US\$	1.997 billion US\$
Commodities	machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, textiles	
Partners	Africa 21.7%, China 19.9%, France 17%, US 5.4%, India 4.9%	

Oil and Gas

Crude oil - proved reserves (>30 years at current production rate)	1.5 billion bbl
Crude oil - production	132,000 bbl/day
Crude oil - exports	70,440 bbl/day
Refined petroleum products - production	2,300 bbl/day
Refined petroleum products - consumption	2,285 bbl/day
Natural Gas - proved reserves (~100 yrs at present production rate)	999.5 billion cubic metres
Natural gas - production	9 billion cubic metres
Natural gas - consumption	9 billion cubic metres
Natural gas - exports:	NIL

Communications

Telephone system: General assessment: inadequate system of radio telephone communication stations with high maintenance costs and low telephone density ;system remains one of the least developed on the African continent, telecom infrastructure is particularly low, with penetration rates in all sectors - fixed, mobile and Internet -well below African averages

Telephones - fixed line subscriptions	14,000
Telephones - mobile cellular	6,231,009 (52 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)
Broadcast media	1 state-owned TV station; 2 privately-owned TV stations; state-owned radio network, over 10 private radio stations.
Internet users	592,623 (5% of percent of population)
Broadband - fixed subscriptions	10,470

Electricity

Installed generating capacity	48,200 kW
Generated from fossil fuels	97% of total installed capacity
Generated from nuclear fuels	NIL
Generated from hydroelectric plants	NIL
Generated from other renewable sources	3% of total installed capacity
Annual total of electricity generated	224.3 million kWh

Transport infrastructure

Airports - with paved runways	9
Airports - with unpaved runways	50
National & Regional Roads	25,000 km
Local roads	15,000 km
Paved urban roads	206 km
Oil Pipelines	582 km
Waterways:	Rivers are navigable only in wet season

Politics

Presidential republic. President directly elected for a 5-year term by absolute majority popular vote (no term limits) Last election 2016 (next 2021). Unicameral National Assembly (188 seats) members serve 4-year terms. Last election in 2011 - the National Assembly mandate was extended to 2019, reportedly due to a lack of funding for the scheduled 2015 election. Independent since 11 August 1960. Mixed legal system of civil and customary law. Citizenship by descent only: both parents must be citizens. Residency requirement for naturalization: 15 years. The country is landlocked and is bordered by 6 countries:

<i>Bordering country</i>	<i>Border length (km)</i>	<i>Political relationship with bordering country</i>	<i>General state of the bordering country</i>
NORTHLAND	1050	Cautious owing to periodic support for Northern rebels	Largely regressed to tribal based warlordism. Smuggling, people and arms trafficking is rife.
EASTLAND	1403	Cautious owing to periodic support for Eastern rebels	Repressive and corrupt state that has little respect for law or people
SOUTHLAND	1556	Cautious	Repressive and corrupt state that has little respect for law or people
SWLAND	1116	Cooperative in trade and military areas	Poor and disorganised state with internal problems with terrorism
WLAND	85	Cooperative in counter terrorism actions	Big, rich but corrupt and internally divided state
NWLAND	1196	Cautious but cooperates in military action against rebels and insurgents	Big, disorganised and corrupt state with large internal insurgency

Military

Military expenditures is just over 2% of GDP. Armed forces comprise ground and air components, a National Gendarmerie, a National Nomadic Guard and the presidential guard force. Military strength is about 25,000. 20 is the legal minimum age for 3-year conscripted military service. There is no minimum age restriction for volunteers with consent from a parent or guardian (thus leading to likelihood of child soldiers). The provisions for conscripted military service exist but have never been fully implemented. Women are subject to 1 year of compulsory military or civic service at age 21 but it seems not to be enacted. The country's armed forces are strongly supported by the former colonial power.

Insurgencies and rebels.

The inhabitants of the Volcanic Mountains regions of the Northern Zone have never submitted to rule from the south and continue occasional attacks although mostly now involved in trafficking and banditry rather than direct confrontation with the government. The Eastern rebels were supported by EASTLAND, but since a recent rapprochement that support was withdrawn and outbreaks of violence are more to do with tribal feuding, territorial disputes and criminality with very little directed at government forces. Tribal tensions and the associated disputes are presently limited but resentment against the tribal domination of the President's faction is building and may result in a resurgence of internal conflict nearer the time of the next round of elections. But the situation remains fragile and both an increase in terrorism and internal dissent driven by declining economic fortunes might tip the balance back to conflict.

Terrorist threats

Boko Haram: aim: establish an Islamic state under strict Sharia across the region especially to west and southwest. Has been active in the Capital and in the western areas around the Lake and along western borders. Boko Haram members have been arrested in the Capital: Boko Haram conducts attacks, suicide bombings, targeted killings, kidnappings, and raids for supplies against both civilians and security forces; violently opposes any political or social activity associated with Western society, including voting, attending secular schools, and wearing Western dress. Continues to be an occasional threat.

ISIS-West Africa: aim to replace regional governments with an Islamic state operating primarily in northeast WLAND. Has conducted some attacks in the area west of the Lake. Is not considered as great a threat presently as Boko Haram.

Disclaimer - although what is presented here is based on a real country and every effort is made to ensure reasonable accuracy the purpose is to create a case study and so may represent a limited, composite or interpolated dataset.

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